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FEDERAL HORTICULTURAL BOARD

C. L. Marlatt, *Chairman;* W. A. Orton, Geo. B. Sudworth, W. D. Hunter, Karl F. Kellerman; R. C. Althouse, *Assistant to the Chairman.*

SERVICE AND REGULATORY ANNOUNCEMENTS

January–March, 1924

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QUARANTINE AND OTHER OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS

PINK BOLLWORM QUARANTINE (DOMESTIC)

MODIFICATION OF PINK BOLLWORM QUARANTINE

The reason for and nature of the modification of the regulations under the quarantine on account of the pink bollworm indicated in Amendment No. 2, reproduced below, are set forth in the following explanatory letter addressed to the Secretary of Agriculture:

January 15, 1924.

Dear Mr. Secretary: I transmit herewith, in duplicate, draft of a suggested modification of our domestic pink bollworm quarantine, to be issued as Amend-

ment No. 2. The only change is in Regulation 6. As this regulation now stands, the interstate movement of seed cotton from a regulated area is prohibited, while the proposed amendment will permit its interstate movement from one regulated area to another regulated area under such safeguards as shall be required by the inspector of this board.

The desirability of this change was brought to the department's attention in a letter of December 18 from Congressman Lazaro of Louisiana, transmitting a request from F. J. Pavell, of Orange, Tex., for permission to bring cotton from Johnson's Bayou in Cameron Parish, La., where there is no gin, to Orange, Tex., where he has a gin. This matter was referred to Dr. W. D. Hunter, who is in field charge of our pink bollworm work, and he reports that while the cotton grown in eastern Cameron Parish around Cameron and elsewhere has an outlet up the Calcasieu River to the town of Lake Charles, where there is a gin, there are no roads from Johnson's Bayou to Cameron, and it is very difficult to load cotton on boats at Johnson's Bayou and carry it to Lake Charles. On the other hand, the trip from Johnson's Bayou to Orange by boat is an easy one and there would be no danger involved, inasmuch as Orange is in a regulated zone and the seed cotton in question would be under control. Doctor Hunter recommended that Regulation 6 be amended so as to permit such interstate movement from one regulated area to another regulated area, and the board concurred in this recommendation.

Respectfully,

C. L. Marlatt,
Chairman of Board.

MODIFICATION OF PINK BOLLWORM QUARANTINE

Amendment No. 2 to Second Revision of Regulations Supplemental to Notice of Quarantine No. 52

[Effective on and after January 17, 1924]

Under authority conferred by the plant quarantine act of August 20, 1912 (37 Stat. 315), as amended by the act of Congress approved March 4, 1917 (39 Stat. 1134, 1165), it is ordered that Regulation 6 of the second revision of the rules and regulations supplemental to Notice of Quarantine No. 52, on account of the pink bollworm, which became effective June 1, 1923, as amended. effective October 15, 1923, be, and the same is hereby, further amended to read as follows:

REGULATION 6.—CONTROL OF COTTON AND OTHER ARTICLES

No restrictions are placed on the movement from an area not under regulation through a regulated area of cotton and other articles covered in Notice of Quarantine No. 52, when such movement is made on a through bill of lading.

The interstate movement of baled cotton lint grown outside of, but concentrated within, a regulated area will be allowed without permit.

The interstate movement of seed cotton, cottonseed, and of the stalk and other parts of the cotton plant from a regulated area is prohibited: *Provided*, That such movement of seed cotton and cottonseed may be permitted from one regulated area to another regulated area under such safeguards as shall be required by the inspector of the Federal Horticultural Board.[1]

The interstate movement under permit from a regulated area of gin waste and all other forms of cotton lint, except baled lint and linters, and of hulls, cake, meal, and bagging and other containers which have been used in connection with such articles, and of railway cars, boats, and other vehicles which have been used in conveying cotton and cotton products grown in such areas or which are fouled with such products, and of farm household goods and farm equipment, will be authorized by the Secretary of Agriculture upon compliance with conditions to be prescribed in the permit.

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[1] Until further notice the safeguards which must be complied with as a condition of issuance of permits for the interstate movement of cottonseed from regulated areas are indicated in Appendix A.

The interstate movement of baled cotton lint and linters grown in a regulated area is prohibited except as hereinafter provided for in paragraphs (*a*), (*b*), (*c*), (*d*), and (*e*). (See Regulation 10.)

(*a*) The interstate movement without permit of baled cotton lint and linters grown in a regulated area will be allowed for export on through shipments to the ports of Houston, Galveston, and Texas City, Tex., and New Orleans, La.

(*b*) The interstate movement by rail under permit of baled cotton lint and linters grown in a regulated area to points in Canada may be authorized by the Secretary of Agriculture upon compliance with conditions and routing prescribed in the permit.

(*c*) The interstate movement without permit of baled cotton lint and linters grown in a regulated area to the ports of Houston, Galveston, and Texas City, Tex., and New Orleans, La., for storage, pending export or shipment under paragraph (*e*) below, will be allowed when such shipments are consigned to warehouses or compresses designated by the Secretary of Agriculture to receive such shipments. Only such warehouses and compresses will be so designated as have agreed to keep all cotton and linters grown in a regulated area separate and apart from all other cotton in such warehouse or compress, and have further agreed to replace marks of identification on all quarantined cotton or linters that may have become destroyed in transit or compressing, to carry out any safeguards indicated by inspectors of the Federal Horticultural Board, and to make reports from time to time as required to the Secretary of Agriculture concerning all matters pertaining to the storage, handling, or shipment of such quarantined cotton or linters.

(*d*) The interstate movement under permit of baled cotton lint and linters, grown in a regulated area more than two years prior to such shipment, or linters which can be identified as having come from seed originating outside of such area, may be authorized by the Secretary of Agriculture upon compliance with conditions prescribed in the permit.

(*e*) The interstate movement under permit of baled cotton lint and linters, grown in a regulated area, from or via the ports of Houston, Galveston, and Texas City, Tex., and New Orleans, La., will be authorized by the Secretary of Agriculture only when such shipment is made from the above-named ports by all-water route and entered through the ports of New York, Boston, Seattle, Portland (Oreg.), or San Francisco, at which latter ports of entry such cotton lint and linters may be entered in the same manner that imported cotton is entered into the United States.

This amendment supersedes Amendment No. 1 to Second Revision of Regulations Supplemental to Notice of Quarantine No. 52, and shall be effective on and after January 17, 1924.

Done at the city of Washington this 17th day of January, 1924.

Witness my hand and the seal of the United States Department of Agriculture.

[SEAL]

HENRY C. WALLACE,
Secretary of Agriculture.

REPORT ON THE CLEANING OF COTTON FIELDS IN THE SHREVEPORT, ENNIS, AND MARILEE DISTRICTS, 1923 CROP[2]

The noncotton zones maintained during the 1922 crop in three districts, two in Texas and one in Louisiana, were released in time for a crop to be planted in 1923.

Although 1,400 man-days inspection in these three zones in 1923 proved negative, it was decided as an extreme measure of precaution to clean the fields within and adjacent to the 1922 noncotton zones.

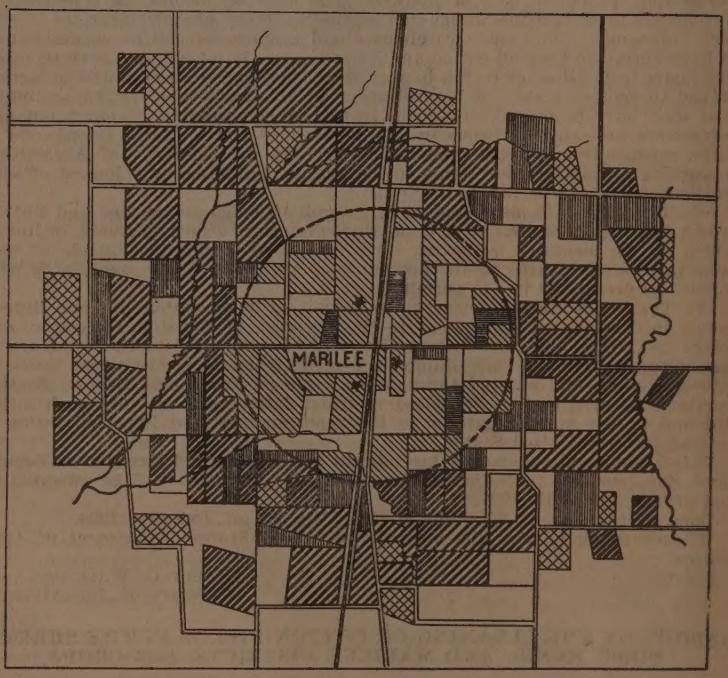
The method employed in cleaning the fields of the 1923 crop were the same as those in the case of the 1922 crop. Laborers went over the fields very much as in picking the crop, removing from the plant and ground any part of the plant capable of carrying infestation and burning all of the material collected.

The conditions in the two north Texas districts were more favorable for the clean-up work than in the previous year. Owing to a prolonged drought during the summer the cotton plants were small and matured early. This condition was augmented by high prices. Consequently the crop was picked thoroughly and practically all of it was harvested by the end of October. In the

[2] This report, with accompanying maps, was prepared by F. S. Puckett.

north Texas districts 7,752 man-days were devoted to the cleaning of 9,426 acres or at the rate of 1.21 acres per man per day. It was necessary to pay labor in these districts at the rate of $2 per day in the Marilee district and $1.50 per day in the Ennis district. Even at these rates labor was not plentiful. The largest number of laborers engaged at one time was 266, during the last week in January.

COTTON FIELDS CLEANED
MARILEE ZONE
1921—1923



COTTON FIELDS CLEANED

1921 1922 1923 '21-'23 '22-'23

★ INFESTED FIELDS 1921—NON COTTON ZONE 1922

AREA NOT SHADED WITHIN ZONE CLEANED NOT PLANTED TO COTTON

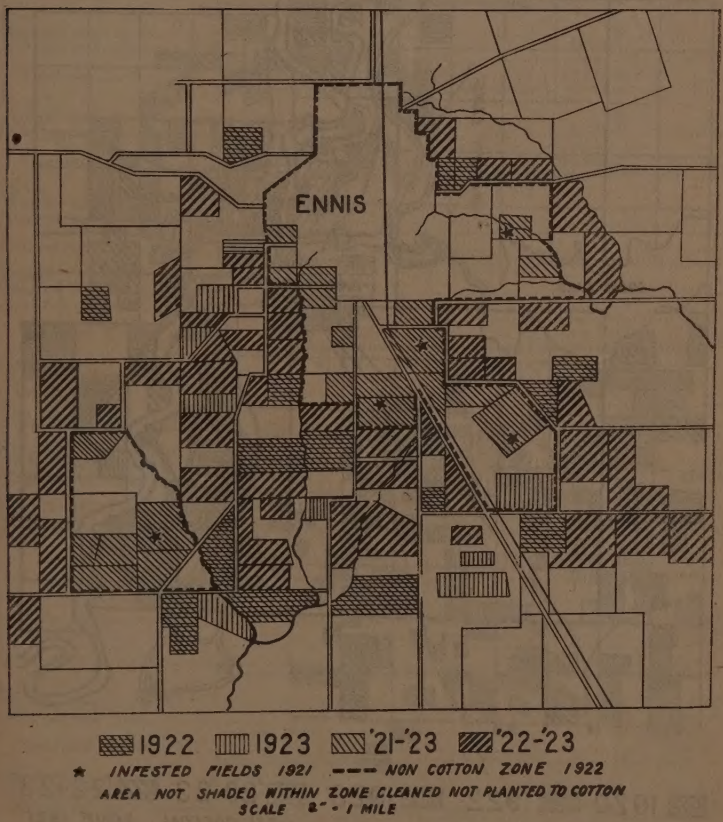
SCALE 3"=1 MILE

The work was begun in the north Texas districts on October 19 and completed February 20. In general, the weather was good during the clean-up period, with the exception of the period December 15 to January 15, during which time considerable rain fell and the skies remained cloudy or partly cloudy.

In the Ennis and Marilee districts a total of 9,426 acres were cleaned, costing $14,498.35, or an average of $1.53+ per acre. Seven thousand seven hundred and fifty-two man-days were devoted to the cleaning of this acreage, or an

average of 1.21 acres per man-day. The average cost of the labor was $1.87 per day.

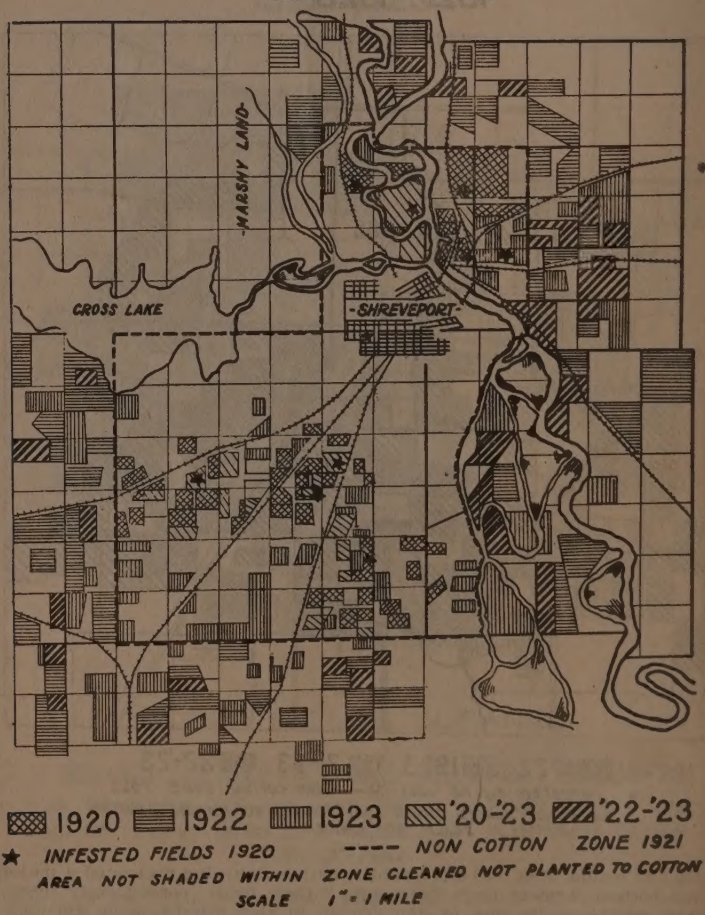
In the Shreveport district where there was a large amount of bottom land in the area cleaned, conditions were reversed from those existing during the clean-up of the previous year. Although prices were high and the farmers endeavored to pick the crop, they were greatly handicapped by excessive rains during the picking season. Heavy rains during September beat out a large



amount of cotton, also the unfavorable weather following prevented a majority of the bottom farmers from "scrapping" their fields; consequently there remained on the stalks and on the ground in this district large amounts of material to be collected. The work was further retarded by the unfavorable conditions under which the labor had to work. During January and February the weather was favorable, consequently labor was plentiful, a majority of the work being done during these months. During the last week 812 laborers were engaged in the work. The work was begun October 24 and finished February

20. In all 10,424 acres were cleaned in this district, costing $21,681.99, which is an average of $2.08+ per acre. In this district 15,837.5 man-days were devoted to cleaning the above acreage or an average of 0.65 acres per man-day. The average cost of labor per day was $1.37.

In the three districts 19,850 acres were cleaned, costing $36,180.34 or at an average cost of $1.82+ per acre.



Attached hereto are maps of the three districts cleaned, showing the infested fields, noncotton zones and area cleaned.

There is also attached a summary of the cleaning of fields in the various districts for the several crops 1917 to 1923, inclusive, giving the number of acres cleaned, total amount expended, and cost per acre in each district, also the amount expended in the cleaning of fields during each crop year.

Summary of cleaning of cotton fields in various districts

	Trinity Bay	Hearne	Big Bend	Pecos	El Paso
1917 crop:					
Number acres	7,171	1,624			
Cost per acre	$9.96−	$9.87+			
Total cost	$71,407.32	$16,032.56			
1918 crop:					
Number acres			637.5	1,850	
Cost per acre			$0.89+	$17.08+	
Total cost			$569.66	$31,599.58	
1919 crop:					
Number acres	16,463			737	
Cost per acre	$7.36+			$10.00+	
Total cost	$121,200.91			$7,370.42	
1920 crop:					
Number acres	1,279			1,100	1,123
Cost per acre	$10.66−			$15.27+	$15.34−
Total cost	$13,633.61			$16,802.20	$17,224.25
1921 crop:					
Number acres	2,736				
Cost per acre	$4.64−				
Total cost	$12,694.84				
1922 crop:					
Number acres	186				
Cost per acre	$1.77+				
Total cost	$330.00				
1923 crop:					
Number acres					
Cost per acre					
Total cost					
Total crop:					
Number acres	27,835	1,624	637.5	3,687	1,123
Cost per acre	$7.88−	$9.87+	$0.89+	$15.13−	$15.34−
Total cost	$219,266.68	$16,032.56	$569.66	$55,772.20	$17,224.25

	Ennis	Marilee	Shreveport	Cameron	Total
1917 crop:					
Number acres					8,795
Cost per acre					$9.94+
Total cost					$87,439.88
1918 crop:					
Number acres					2,487.5
Cost per acre					$12.93+
Total cost					$32,169.24
1919 crop:					
Number acres				160	17,360
Cost per acre				$4.86+	$7.45+
Total cost				$778.00	$129,349.33
1920 crop:					
Number acres			3,233.5		6,735.5
Cost per acre			$16.42+		$14.96−
Total cost			$53,097.61		$100,757.67
1921 crop:					
Number acres	802	721			4,259
Cost per acre	$4.98−	$4.76−			$4.72+
Total cost	$3,992.56	$3,428.38			$20,115.78

Summary of cleaning of cotton fields in various districts—Continued

	Ennis	Marilee	Shreveport	Cameron	Total
1922 crop:					
Number acres	3,004	3,350	6,865		13,405
Cost per acre	$2.56–	$2.56–	$1.39+		$1.95+
Total cost	$7,688.24	$8,574.00	$9,564.00		$26,156.24
1923 crop:					
Number acres	4,646	4,780	10,424		19,850
Cost per acre	$1.53+	$1.53+	$2.08+		$1.82+
Total cost	$7,146.71	$7,351.64	$21,681.99		$36,180.34
Total crop:					
Number acres	8,452	8,851	20,522.5	160	72,892
Cost per acre	$2.23–	$2.18+	$4.11–	$4.86+	$5.93–
Total cost	$18,827.51	$19,354.02	$84,343.60	$778.00	$432,168.48

PINK BOLLWORM QUARANTINE ORDER (FOREIGN)

REENTRY OF COTTON SAMPLES FROM CANADA AS PASSENGER BAGGAGE AUTHORIZED

It is a practice in the trade for cotton brokers soliciting business in Canada to take samples of cotton with them to that country as passenger baggage.

To expedite the return of samples of this nature, provision has been made, in accordance with the rules and regulations governing the importation of cotton and cotton wrappings into the United States, for their reentry as passenger baggage under the following conditions:

1. That each sample be rolled and securely wired with one continuous piece of wire, twisted around the package several times near each end and in the center.
2. That each sample bear a tag giving a mark or number.
3. That the sample be taken to the port office of the Federal Horticultural Board at either New York or Boston and there sealed with a customs seal in the presence of an inspector of the board. (Seals for such purpose have been furnished by customs officials.)
4. That a permit be secured from the port office sealing the samples. Such permit may cover one or more samples and the marks or numbers of the samples will be indicated in it.
5. That the seal be unbroken when the sample is presented to the collector of customs at the port of reentry.
6. That the permit be surrendered to the collector of customs at the port of reentry with the submission of a notice of arrival—FHB Form 116—executed to cover the samples being reentered.

Arrangements have been made with the collectors of customs at ports on the Canadian border for the return of such samples in the manner indicated. The surrendered permit with accompanying notice of arrival will be transmitted by the collector of customs at the port of reentry to the Federal Horticultural Board at Washington, D. C., in this manner closing the transaction.

GYPSY MOTH AND BROWN-TAIL MOTH QUARANTINE

REPORT OF A CONFERENCE ON THE RESTRICTIONS ON THE MOVEMENT OF NURSERY STOCK UNDER THE GYPSY-MOTH QUARANTINE

HB–179.

FEBRUARY 26, 1924.

On the request of certain New England State officials and others in interest, an informal conference was held by the Federal Horticultural Board in Washington February 8, 1924, to review for possible amendment the conditions governing inspection and certification of nursery stock for interstate movement under the gypsy and brown-tail moth quarantine (No. 45).

These conditions—fully explained in Circular Letter HB–174, issued December 28, 1923—are those now enforced under the proviso to Regulation 7, as amended, following the understandings reached at a conference held by the board in Boston August 17, 1923. The following persons were present and participated in the conference of February 8: A. W. Gilbert, commissioner of agriculture of Massachusetts; Harlan P. Kelsey, president, American Association of Nurserymen, Salem, Mass.; and W. C. O'Kane, State entomologist of New Hampshire. (The following persons were unable to attend the conference on account of an appointment with the House Appropriations Committee and therefore appeared before the chairman with respect to this same question prior to the hour for the conference: W. E. Britton, State entomologist of Connecticut; T. J. Headlee, State entomologist of New Jersey; C. H. Hadley, director of bureau of plant industry of Pennsylvania; H. L. McIntyre, department of conservation, Albany, N. Y., and Robert Pyle, president, Conard & Jones Co., West Grove, Pa.)

The particular subject for the consideration of the board as presented by Commissioner Gilbert was whether some arrangement could not be made which would give equal protection to the other sections of the country, and at the same time be less drastic in its action on the nurserymen of New England, and the definite suggestion was made that instead of the refusal of further Federal certification on the finding by the Federal inspector of a single egg mass in the products of a nursery offered for inspection as a condition of interstate shipment, as now required, such refusal should not be enforced until three egg masses have been so found.

In response, the chairman of the board pointed out that the difference between one and three egg masses would not help the nurseryman who had four, and that the present policy was based not on the number of egg masses, but upon the fact of infestation of the nursery, as disclosed by the finding of one or more egg masses. This means both to the purchaser and to the inspection official of the latter's State that Federal certification is not continued as to any nursery shown by inspection to be infested, regardless of the degree of infestation, and gives the only basis of action which can be defended.

The chairman pointed out also that the circular letter referred to (HB–174), indicating the conditions governing Federal inspection and certification, had been widely distributed, and that these conditions had been accepted by the several States as adequate safeguards, and that, therefore, any modification of these conditions making them less drastic would probably result in harm to the New England nursery trade, rather than benefit, on account of the very possible reaction which might follow any suggestion of greater leniency in Federal control.

The chairman pointed out further that provision had been made for clean-up and recertification of any nursery which, on account of the finding of gypsy-moth infestation, might be temporarily debarred from Federal certification, and also that the nurseryman has ample opportunity to examine all of his stock, not only in the nursery row prior to digging, but at the time of digging, whereas the Federal inspector's opportunity for such examination is much more restricted; hence, the feeling of the board that full responsibility for the cleanliness of the nursery as a whole, and of the stock submitted for inspection, should rest singly and solely on the nurseryman concerned.

As a result of the discussion of the proposal submitted by Commissioner Gilbert, it was finally agreed that no material modification should be made in the present conditions governing Federal inspection and certification of nursery stock, but on the suggestion of Doctor Kellerman, that in recognition of the fact that a nursery might be divided into separate blocks which could perhaps safely be considered as distinct units from the standpoint of possible infestation, it was ordered that in the event of finding of infestation in material submitted for Federal certification from any such unit block, the refusal of further certification might be limited, at the option of the Federal inspector, to material from such block until the latter had been cleaned up by the owner and reinspected by the proper State official and recertified as apparently free from infestation. Nevertheless, if the infestation in such block should be of such a nature as to throw suspicion on the nursery as a whole, the Federal inspector is authorized to require a reinspection and recertification of such nursery as a whole, but it is understood that such refusal of certification is not to apply to other holdings by the nurseryman concerned at an entirely different location.

C. L. Marlatt,
Chairman, Federal Horticultural Board.

JAPANESE BEETLE QUARANTINE

CONTROL OF MOVEMENT OF NURSERY STOCK UNDER JAPANESE BEETLE QUARANTINE

FEBRUARY 18, 1924.

HB–178

The following statement of the restrictions on the movement of nursery stock under the Japanese beetle quarantine which are now being enforced by the Bureau of Entomology of the United States Department of Agriculture in cooperation with the Federal Horticultural Board, has been prepared by the Bureau of Entomology for the information of State officials and others in interest. That these restrictions have been effective would seem to be indicated not only by their radical character but also by the fact that so far as known during the five years of their enforcement there has been no distribution of the Japanese beetle through the agency of nursery products. It is believed that under the safeguards which are now being rigorously enforced, nursery stock is probably as safe as any product that moves out of the Japanese beetle area. Certainly the risk would appear to be much greater from general traffic—rail, motor, etc.—the full control and safeguarding of which would be impossible without the employment of an army of inspectors and the expenditure of Federal and State funds entirely beyond the possibility of securing.

After you have fully considered the attached statement, the board would be glad to have your opinion as to the adequacy of the safeguards now enforced and also to receive any suggestions as to additional safeguards which you may deem important and the enforcement of which would be practicable.

C. L. MARLATT,
Chairman, Federal Horticultural Board.

STATEMENT OF THE RESTRICTION ON MOVEMENT OF NURSERY STOCK ON ACCOUNT OF THE JAPANESE BEETLE QUARANTINE

Since the inception of the quarantine against the Japanese beetle in 1919, the restriction, regulation, and safeguarding of the movement of nursery stock and other plants for propagation has been recognized as perhaps the most important phase of the quarantine control work, and during this whole period every effort has been made to make it the most effective possible with the funds available, and these efforts, so far as known, during the five years of such quarantine control have entirely prevented the distribution of the insect by means of nursery products. The quarantine on account of the Japanese beetle is known as Quarantine 48 and has been revised several times. The latest revision became effective November 27, 1923.

For the purpose of this discussion we are interested only in the restrictions which apply to the movement of nursery stock, ornamental plants, etc. The risk of spread of the insect with such stock is almost entirely concerned with the possibility of carriage of the grub stage in soil around the roots of plants. The adults are out from about June 15 to October 15, occurring principally during July and August. The grubs, on the other hand, are present in the soil throughout the year. The main object of the nursery quarantine is, therefore, to prevent the distribution of the insect in the grub stage. There is but little danger of distributing the adults on nursery stock since but little stock is moved during the months when the beetle is on the wing. Nevertheless, with respect to any movement of nursery or ornamental stock during the active beetle season, adequate inspection and other precautions are taken to prevent the inclusion of any beetles with such stock.

The area to which the restrictions of this quarantine on the shipment of nursery stock, etc., apply includes the entire known infested area, and, in addition, a safety border zone of approximately one township in width. This area is determined by annual scouting carried on during the period of flight of the beetle (June 15 to October 15). Since a safety zone of about a township in width is maintained around the known infested area, and since the adults or beetles will be found towards the periphery of the actually infested area two or three years in advance of the occurrence of the grubs in any appreciable quantity, the result is that many nurseries included within the Japanese beetle area are not infested; nevertheless all such nurseries are immediately brought under the operation of the quarantine and receive careful supervision and inspection. In other words, whenever a township or other municipality is in-

cluded in the restricted area, all nurseries located therein automatically come under the operation of the quarantine and no stock is permitted to be shipped therefrom except under the restrictions specified in the quarantine regulations.

THE NURSERY BUSINESS IN THE QUARANTINED AREA

Philadelphia represents the center of one of the largest nursery and greenhouse districts in the United States. Nearly all types of nursery business are represented in this region. There are in the area now under quarantine approximately 1,500 nurseries and growers of ornamental plants. The area which is infested does not as yet include all of the nurseries in this region and, in fact, it has only been during the season of 1923 that the beetles have reached the localities in which the majority of the nurseries are located.

Approximately one-half of the nursery stock grown in the restricted area consists of evergreens. Large quantities of outside-grown perennials, such as phlox, iris, dahlia, peony, etc., are propagated and shipped from the quarantined zone. Fruit stock is a small item with the nurseries in this vicinity. Those handling stock of this type usually procure it from nurseries in other parts of the country; nevertheless this stock is brought under the same restrictions as with deciduous stock. The greenhouse business is extensive and practically all kinds of plants are grown and shipped to points outside of the quarantined zone. The majority of these, however, are grown wholly within the greenhouses which have been screened to prevent possible infestation.

CLASSIFICATION OF NURSERIES WITH RESPECT TO INFESTATION

As already indicated in the discussion of determination of spread of the Japanese beetle, nurseries and the surrounding districts may be included which are not actually infested by the Japanese beetle. Hence, nurseries, etc., throughout the general Japanese beetle area fall into different classes with respect to the danger, namely, (1) nurseries so far as can be determined entirely free from invasion either by adult beetles or by larvæ in soil, (2) nurseries in or near which a single adult beetle has been found but in which no soil invasion has been determined, and (3) nurseries in which both beetles and grubs in soil occur.

Nurseries of the first class are those usually in or near the safety border zone of the Japanese beetle area and in townships or districts where neither beetles nor grubs have been found. Nevertheless, as already indicated, such districts and nurseries, etc., are kept under close observation in connection with the general beetle survey. With the nurseries of this class, blanket certification is made for the movement of stock and a supply of certificates for such purpose is issued to the nurserymen.

NURSERY STOCK WITH SOIL

With respect to nurseries of the second class, nursery stock with soil may be certified at the discretion of the chief inspector for shipment outside of the Japanese beetle area under the following safeguards:

(1) As a basis for determining their grub-free status, careful and frequent diggings are made throughout the nursery blocks, and if any grubs are found the nursery in question is immediately placed in the third class, and further certification of shipments with soil from such nursery is refused.

(2) As an additional safeguard with respect to nurseries of the second class, all nursery stock shipped with soil is inspected at the time of digging, such inspection involving careful examination of the soil removed, as well as of the hole which is made in the digging of the plant. In addition to such examination 2 or 3 inches of surface soil are removed from about the plant for the reason that during September and October and April and May, representing the two chief shipping periods for evergreens and other balled plants, any grubs if present would during these months be most likely to occur near the surface.

With respect to nurseries of the third class, no nursery stock, etc., is allowed to be shipped out of the Japanese beetle area with soil except in the case of certain classes of plants where it is possible to treat the soil under methods later referred to which have been determined as being 100 per cent effective in killing the grubs.

NURSERY STOCK WITHOUT SOIL

Under this heading is included deciduous stock which can be and is usually shipped without soil and such evergreen stock as can be shipped without soil. All such stock from which the soil has been entirely removed by shaking or washing so that the roots are clean and can be inspected is permitted to be shipped under inspection and certification from any part of the Japanese beetle area. In the case of plants grown in light, sandy soil, it is usually unnecessary to wash the roots, but in no case is any plant certified for shipment to points outside of the infested area which is of such a nature that it can not be properly inspected to insure its being free from any grubs.

OUTDOOR-GROWN ORNAMENTALS AND PLANT ROOTS

Included under this heading are such plants as iris, phlox, peonies, hydrangeas, ivies, honeysuckles, and similar outdoor-grown plants which are normally shipped without soil. Such plants and plant roots are permitted to be shipped outside of the Japanese beetle area provided all soil can be removed from the roots by either shaking or washing and proper inspection made to insure freedom from infestation. In some cases, however, it has been found that a satisfactory inspection can not be made, even after the plants have been washed, and certification is refused as to such plants except where it is practicable to treat the roots with carbon disulphid or wormseed oil emulsion, which destroys the grubs, and permits certification for shipment. This paragraph applies to nurseries, etc., coming under the second and third classes as discussed above.

GREENHOUSE STOCK

To qualify for certification and shipment outside the Japanese beetle area, all greenhouses falling within the second and third classes, as above, must meet the following requirements:

(1) All doors, windows, and ventilators must be screened in a manner satisfactory to the inspector of the Department of Agriculture.

(2) All stock must be grown in grub-free soil—the soil being either treated with carbon disulphid or steam, or else obtained from outside of the Japanese beetle area. Such sterilized or imported soil must be stored in tight houses where it can not become infested during the summer.

(3) If plants so potted are kept in beds in the open after the beetle season, a fine mesh screen must be placed in the bottom of each pot to prevent even the remote chance of grubs entering through the drainage hole, and in addition the beds on which these pots are placed must be poisoned with arsenate of lead at the rate of 1,500 pounds to the acre well worked in—a treatment which has proved to be a very efficient means of killing grubs in the soil.

INFORMATION REQUIRED OF SHIPPERS OF NURSERY, GREENHOUSE STOCK, AND OTHER PLANTS

Lists of all shipments made to points outside the Japanese beetle area are required from shippers of nursery, greenhouse stock, and plants of all kinds. These lists give information as to the quantities and types of stock being shipped and the name and address of the party to whom the same is sent. Such lists are surrendered weekly by the various firms and individuals making shipments. In addition to this, lists are required of all transactions within the area between dealers in the various kinds of stock, thereby giving an additional check on the movement of quarantined articles which might ultimately be shipped out.

INSPECTION SERVICE

The main office for quarantine work is maintained at the Japanese beetle laboratory at Riverton, and in addition to this there are three subsidiary offices, two in Pennsylvania and one in New Jersey, maintained at points convenient to the nursery and greenhouse industry. A plant quarantine inspector is in charge of each of these offices and a force of inspectors is maintained to carry on the work in that locality as the needs may require at the various seasons of the year.

LOREN B. SMITH,
Entomologist in Charge,
Japanese Beetle Project.

Approved:
A. L. QUAINTANCE,
Associate Chief, Bureau of Entomology.

FEBRUARY 16, 1924.

CONDITIONS OF CERTIFICATION AND MOVEMENT FROM NURSERIES OF FIRST, SECOND, AND THIRD CLASSES AS DESIGNATED IN HB–178

HB–180. (Supplementing HB–178.) MARCH 3, 1924.

DEFINITION OF NURSERY CLASSES IN JAPANESE BEETLE AREA

Class 1. Nurseries so far as can be determined entirely free from invasion by either adult beetles or by larvæ in soil. Nurseries of this class are those in or near the safety border zone of the Japanese beetle area where after thorough inspection neither beetles nor grubs have been found.

Class 2. Nurseries in or near which a single adult beetle has been found, but in or near which no soil invasion has been determined. Nurseries of this class are usually either in or near the border safety zone.

Class 3. Nurseries in the main central portion of the area in which both beetles and grubs in soil occur.

It should be noted that nurseries of classes 1 and 2 are kept under close observation in connection with the general Japanese beetle survey and that any findings which would require a reclassification of these nurseries into classes 2 or 3 are promptly acted upon.

CERTIFICATION REQUIREMENTS FOR EACH CLASS OF NURSERIES

Nurseries of class 1, for all practical purposes under the Japanese beetle quarantine, are considered as though outside of the Japanese beetle area, and, to maintain their status of freedom from infestation as long as possible, no movement of nursery stock is permitted to nurseries of class 1 from nurseries of classes 2 and 3 except on full compliance with the requirements of inspection and certification necessary for interstate or other shipments to points entirely outside of the Japanese beetle area. Conversely nurseries of class 1 must agree as a condition of continuation in this class that they will limit their purchases from nurseries of classes 2 and 3 to stock which has been inspected and certified by an inspector of the United States Department of Agriculture as free from infestation.

The only distinction in the restrictions as to shipments from nurseries of classes 2 and 3, either to points entirely outside of the Japanese beetle area or to nurseries of class 1, is the provision for shipments from nurseries of class 2 of plants with soil under the conditions specified in HB–178. No shipments with soil are permitted by nurseries of the third class except as indicated in HB–178 in the cases of certain classes of plants where it is possible to treat the soil under methods which have been determined as being 100 per cent effective in killing the grubs.

The requirement of reporting all sales of nursery and ornamental stock throughout the area, irrespective of the nursery classification indicated in HB–178, is to furnish additional information as a check on the movement of quarantined articles which might ultimately be shipped out.

The conditions governing the certification of nursery and ornamental stock are indicated below:

SHIPPING LIST REQUIREMENTS

In the future all nurserymen, florists, or dealers who make or expect to make shipments of quarantined articles to points outside of the Japanese beetle area will be required to make the reports specified below both as to sales to points outside of the area and as to sales within the area. Failure to submit such reports will lead to refusal of certification of shipments to points outside of the area.

Blank shipping lists will be supplied upon request. These lists should be filled out to give the kinds of plants and numbers of each kind, the name and address of the party to whom the shipment is made, the date of shipment, and should be signed by the shipper. All the information requested in this notice should be sent to the following address:

(1) *Shipments to Points Outside of the Japanese Beetle Area*

All shipments, large or small, made to points outside of the Japanese beetle area must be reported by Monday of each week.

(2) *Shipments by the Dealers Within the Area*

(*a*) All sales of nursery and ornamental stock, etc., soil, or manure to other dealers within the Japanese beetle area must be reported by the vendor at once irrespective of whether such stock, etc., is shipped by the said vendor or is removed by the purchaser.

(*b*) All purchases of nursery and ornamental stock, etc., soil or manure from other growers or dealers within the Japanese beetle area must be immediately reported by the purchaser.

CONDITIONS GOVERNING THE CERTIFICATION OF NURSERY, ORNAMENTAL, AND GREENHOUSE STOCK AND ALL OTHER PLANTS AND PLANT ROOTS TO BE MOVED OUT OF THE QUARANTINED AREA

1. Certificates of inspection are required on all nursery, ornamental, and greenhouse stock and all other plants and plant roots moved (shipped or carried) out of the Japanese beetle area in accordance with the requirements of the Rules and Regulations Supplemental to Notice of Quarantine No. 48, and amendments thereto.

Smooth, single bulbs, such as tulip, hyacinth, gladiolus, narcissus, and lily bulbs, do not require certificates as a condition of shipment. Certificates are required, however, for bulbs in clumps, roots of dahlias, cannas, and the like.

2. Certification will be made only when the plants enumerated in paragraph 1 can be determined by an inspector of the United States Department of Agriculture to be free from the Japanese beetle in any of its stages.

3. Misuse or transfer of certificates will result in the refusal of further certification to the grower or shipper concerned.

4. It should be understood that certification is not necessary and certificates need not be requested for parcels of seeds, bulbs, etc., for which inspection and certification is not required under the Japanese beetle quarantine. Such parcels, however, should be plainly marked, indicating their contents. For example, "This package contains seeds only," or "This package contains smooth, single bulbs only."

CONDITIONS GOVERNING THE CERTIFICATION OF GREENHOUSE STOCK, ETC.

1. All persons receiving shipments of greenhouse stock and other plants, soil, and manure from other growers and dealers within the Japanese beetle area shall immediately report the receipt of same to _____ for approval before such plants, soil, or manure are placed in certified houses or frames.

2. In view of the fact that the adult Japanese beetles are actively flying between June 15 and October 1, as a condition of certification, all ventilators, doors, and all other openings in greenhouses or frames located in the areas included in nursery classes 2 and 3 must be kept tightly screened during that period to the satisfaction of the inspector of the United States Department of Agriculture. Negligence in this respect will result in the refusal of certificates to cover stock grown or handled in the greenhouses or cold frames in question.

3. All soil, manure, or other materials likely to contain larvæ of the Japanese beetle must be sterilized under the direction of an inspector of the United States Department of Agriculture before it is taken into certified greenhouses or cold frames. To prevent further infestation, such sterilized soil must be immediately stored in a tightly closed building or box and so kept as long as it is used for repotting, etc.

4. No plants or plant roots shall be brought from the field into certified houses within areas included in nursery classes 2 and 3 for potting or other purposes until they have been approved by an inspector of the United States Department of Agriculture as free from soil. This includes stock plants, seedlings and roots from the premises of the owner or from those of another grower.

5. The use of certificates issued for greenhouse-grown plants on field-grown and perennial plants and roots is prohibited. Perennial and field-grown plants may be inspected and certified by an inspector of the United States Department of Agriculture at the time of lifting.

6. Except for the provisions elsewhere made, the removal of all soil from plants for shipment must be performed by the persons, firms, corporations, etc.,

offering the material for shipment. Sandy soil may be removed from most types of roots by shaking, but this method is not always satisfactory for roots which are massed, and it is therefore frequently necessary to remove soil from such roots by washing. Certificates for such shipments will be stamped: "To be used only for plants absolutely free of all soil."

7. Under conditions prescribed by the inspector of the United States Department of Agriculture, potted plants may be grown in outside frames during the summer season, the sides of the frames being screened with a wire screening or cheesecloth, with a glass sash over the top raised approximately 18 inches to allow circulation of air.

C. W. STOCKWELL,
Plant Quarantine Inspector.

Approved:
C. L. MARLATT,
Chairman, Federal Horticultural Board.

EUROPEAN CORN BORER QUARANTINE (FOREIGN)

TREASURY DECISION NO. 39945

PLANT QUARANTINE—EUROPEAN CORN BORER AND OTHER DANGEROUS INSECTS AND PLANT DISEASES

Amendment No. 2 to Regulations Supplemental to Notice of Quarantine No. 41 (Revised)

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
January 5, 1924.

To Collectors and Other Officers of the Customs:

The appended amendment [No. 2] to the regulations issued by the Secretary of Agriculture for the regulation of the importation of Indian corn or maize, broom corn and related plants, and the prevention of the introduction into the United States of the European corn borer and other dangerous insects and plant diseases [effective November 30, 1923] is published for the information and guidance of customs officers and others concerned.

ELIOT WADSWORTH,
Assistant Secretary.

[Then follows the text of the amendment.]

ENTRY OF HEAVILY INFESTED BROOM CORN NOT TO BE TOLERATED

MARCH 18, 1924.

HB–181.

It has come to the attention of the Federal Horticultural Board that broom corn is arriving at ports of entry from foreign countries showing heavy injury by the European corn borer. In some cases the infestation closely approaches 100 per cent of the stalks. While the regulations under Quarantine Order No. 41 provide for the disinfection of all broom corn from foreign countries as a condition of entry, nevertheless the sending to this country of heavily-infested material—evidently culls—will bring into jeopardy the continuance of authorization of broom-corn importations.

Permittees are therefore requested immediately to notify foreign exporters of broom corn of this situation, and to advise them that they must hereafter select for the American market broom corn of a high grade and as nearly free from infestation as can be obtained. Such foreign exporters should further be distinctly and emphatically warned that the sending of culls or heavily infested broom corn to the United States may very shortly lead to the promulgation of an embargo against this product.

C. L. MARLATT,
Chairman, Federal Horticultural Board.

FRUIT AND VEGETABLE QUARANTINE

MODIFICATION OF FRUIT AND VEGETABLE QUARANTINE

Amendment No. 2 of Regulations Supplemental to Notice of Quarantine No. 56

[Effective on and after January 18, 1924]

Under authority conferred by the plant quarantine act of August 20, 1912 (37 Stat. 315), as amended by the act of Congress approved March 4, 1917 (39 Stat. 1134, 1165), it is ordered that Regulation 2 of the Rules and Regulations Supplemental to Notice of Quarantine No. 56, governing the importation of fruits and vegetables into the United States, which became effective November 1, 1923, as amended October 23, 1923, be, and the same is hereby, further amended to read as follows:

Regulation 2. Restrictions on entry of fruits and vegetables

All importations of fruits and vegetables must be free from plants or portions of plants, as defined in Regulation 1 (*b*).

Dried, cured, or processed fruits and vegetables, including dried products, cured figs, dates, and raisins, etc., nuts and dry beans, peas, etc., may be imported without permit or other compliance with these regulations.

Except as restricted, as to certain countries and districts,[3] by special quarantines and other orders now in force and by such restrictive orders as may hereafter be promulgated, the following fruits may be imported from all countries under permit and on compliance with these regulations: Bananas, pineapples, lemons, and sour limes. Grapes of the European or Vinifera type and any vegetable, except as restricted by special quarantines as indicated above, may be imported from any country under permit and on compliance with these regulations, at such ports as shall be authorized in the permits, on presentation of evidence satisfactory to the United States Department of Agriculture that such grapes and vegetables are not attacked in the country of origin by injurious insects, including fruit and melon flies (*Trypetidae*).

The following additions and exceptions are authorized, for the countries concerned, to the fruits and vegetables listed in the preceding paragraph:

Commonwealth of Australia—States of Victoria, South Australia, and Tasmania.—Upon compliance with these regulations and under such additional conditions and safeguards as may be prescribed in the permits, all fruits and vegetables from the States of Victoria, South Australia, and Tasmania will be permitted entry at Seattle, Wash., and Portland, Oreg., and at such other ports as may be specified in the permits.

Japan.—Upon compliance with the regulations under Quarantine No. 28, oranges of the mandarin class, including satsuma and tangerine varieties, may be imported from Japan through the port of Seattle and such other northern ports as may be specified in the permits.

Mexico and Central America.—Avocados or alligator pears may be imported from Mexico and Central America upon compliance with the restrictions of the order of February 27, 1914. Irish potatoes may be imported from Mexico upon compliance with the regulations issued under the order of December 22, 1913.

Chile and Argentina.—Upon compliance with these regulations, fruits and vegetables, other than those listed in the second and third paragraphs of this regulation, may be imported from the countries of Chile and Argentina under such conditions and through such northern ports as may be designated in the permits.

West Indies.—Upon compliance with these regulations, all citrus fruits from the West Indies may be permitted entry at New York and at such other ports as may be designated in the permits.

Jamaica.—Entry of pineapples from Jamaica is restricted to the port of New York or such other northern ports as may be specified in the permits.

Canada.—Fruits and vegetables grown in the Dominion of Canada may be imported into the United States from Canada free from any restrictions whatsoever under these regulations.

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[3] See Appendix A.

General.—In addition to the fruits, the entry of which is provided for in the preceding paragraphs of this regulation, such specialties as hothouse-grown fruits or other special fruits, which can be accepted by the United States Department of Agriculture as free from risk of carrying injurious insects, including fruit flies (*Trypetidae*), may be imported under such conditions and through such ports as shall be designated in the permits.

This amendment shall be effective on and after January 18, 1924.

Done at the city of Washington this 18th day of January, 1924.

Witness my hand and the seal of the United States Department of Agriculture.

[SEAL.] HENRY C. WALLACE,
Secretary of Agriculture.

NOTE.—The effect of this amendment is to bring the importation of grapes of the European or Vinifera type under the same restrictions that hithereto have applied to vegetables, as indicated in the third paragraph of Regulation 2, on account of the finding of fruit-fly infestation in the imports of grapes from Spain. Amendment No. 1 of this regulation, promulgated October 23, 1923, is incorporated as the concluding paragraph of the regulation.

SPANISH GRAPES PROHIBITED ENTRY ON ACCOUNT OF FRUIT-FLY INFESTATION

(Press notice)

JANUARY 18, 1924.

Secretary of Agriculture Wallace, as a necessary measure of protection to the fruit and vegetable crops of the United States, has authorized the prohibition of the further entry of Malaga (Almeria) grapes from Spain on account of the recent finding that these grapes are subject to infestation by the Mediterranean fruit fly (*Ceratitis capitata*). This decision was reached following a formal conference with importers and others in interest, conducted by the Federal Horticultural Board at the Department of Agriculture January 4, 1924.

To provide for such prohibition and for any like control as to other countries or districts which may later be necessary with respect to imports of grapes, the Rules and Regulations Supplemental to Notice of Quarantine 56, governing the importation of fruits and vegetables into the United States, have been further amended, effective January 18, 1924, to provide that grapes of the European or Vinifera type may be imported only upon the presentation of evidence satisfactory to the United States Department of Agriculture that such grapes are not attacked in the country of origin by injurious insects, including fruit flies.

The determination that this grape is subject in Spain to infestation by the Mediterranean fruit fly was made in the latter part of November, 1923, and this determination was later fully confirmed by the rearing of adult flies in numbers from maggots taken from imported grapes.

THE MALAGA GRAPE—STATUS RE FRUIT FLY AND IMPORTS

The variety of grapes involved in this embargo is the hard, green grape, imported from the Province of Almeria, Spain, but which is commonly known as the "Malaga" grape. It is Spain's principal fresh fruit export to the United States and has been coming to this country for many years to the extent of several hundred thousand barrels (or more properly large kegs) yearly. The exporting season is a short one—practically all of the crop reaching this and other markets during the month of November and the first two weeks of December.

No suspicion has hitherto been entertained that this grape is subject to attack by the Mediterranean fruit fly, and there seems to be no previous record of such infestation. In fact, the record as to grapes in general indicates that this class of fruits is rather immune to attack by this pest, and this seems to be true even in Hawaii, where it is perhaps as abundant as anywhere in the world, and probably seriously infests a larger variety of fruits. This general record of immunity seemed to warrant the provision made under Quarantine 56 for the unlimited entry of this fruit. Nevertheless, inspection of this, as of all other fruits and vegetables, was provided for under this quarantine, and it is as a result of such inspection that the infestation referred to was determined.

The Almeria grapes intended for export to the United States this year totaled some 350,000 barrels, a portion of which had already been entered prior to the effective date (November 1, 1923) of Quarantine 56, and fully two-thirds of the total importation for the year had been entered and distributed prior to the discovery of infestation.

PRELIMINARY ACTION TAKEN ON DISCOVERY OF INFESTATION

Promptly upon the discovery of infestation, all shipments awaiting entry were held for determination of the proper course to be taken to safeguard the situation, and for such purpose the importers and handlers of these grapes were called in emergency conference November 27. It was learned at this conference that the imports would be over in two or three weeks and that probably most of the remaining shipments were already en route. As an immediate measure of protection, it was determined to exclude all "lines" of grapes in which as a result of inspection infestation was found, and to permit the entry only of "lines" which seemed to be free from attack. The term "line" designates grapes originating in a particular vineyard and, therefore, the finding of infestation in any of the barrels examined with respect to a particular "line" indicated that that particular vineyard at least had been invaded by this pest. Conversely, the failure to find infestation in any "line" was some, but not by any means conclusive, indication that the vineyard in question might not have been invaded. Importers and others in interest further agreed not to ship any excluded "lines" to Cuba or other West Indian islands, inasmuch as the risk of establishment of the pest in the West Indian region from such shipments would be even greater than in the United States.

To aid in the inspection of grapes awaiting entry, and others en route, the force of inspectors at New York was increased to 10. Out of the 6,222 "lines" of grapes, involving a total of 198,425 barrels, which were offered for entry subsequent to the conference of November 27, on the basis of the examination of approximately 1 keg in 15, some 13,000 kegs were opened and examined. This examination resulted in finding infestation in 129 "lines," representing some 4,337 barrels of grapes, all of which were refused entry.

FACTS REPORTED AND FORMAL CONFERENCE CALLED

Following the emergency conference of November 27, a statement was drawn up and distributed under date of December 7, 1923, reporting fully on the finding of the infestation of these grapes and suggesting, particularly for southern districts, certain protective measures, more particularly with relation to the burning or disinfection of the ground cork in which these grapes are packed and which might possibly contain escaped maggots in various stages of transformation. This statement also announced a formal conference (held January 4) to determine future policy with respect to the entry of these grapes.

At the conference of January 4, the Spanish Embassy, the Merchants' Association of New York, and the leading interests concerned in the importation and distribution of these grapes were represented, together with experts from the Department of Agriculture and official representatives—plant quarantine guardians and others—from some nine States, and the whole subject was fully considered. The mercantile and importing interests, while urging commercial and other reasons for a continuation of the importation of these grapes and offering for consideration suggestions as to possible means of safeguarding their entry, indicated their full realization that all risks which could not be adequately safeguarded should be given full weight in reaching the decision as to whether these grapes should be admitted or excluded, and expressed emphatically their opinion that the fruit and vegetable interests of the United States should come first and have the benefit of any doubt. They stated, however, that it was important that the decision should be rendered early, i. e., before the period for contracting for the next year's crop. The general status of infestation brought out at this conference forms the basis for the decision herein announced, and is embodied in this statement.

AMOUNT AND NATURE OF INFESTATION

It should be noted that the infestation of these grapes has been very slight from the standpoint of the consumer, so slight, in fact, that the original determination of it might not have been made except for the unusual expert-

ness and skill of the department's inspectors. For the most part, the grapes showed no exterior sign of attack—in fact, as a rule the infested berries were superior in appearance and would normally be eaten without suspicion by anyone. While as a rule only single berries were found infested, in one instance 29 larvæ were taken from a single bunch of grapes. The amount of infestation is perhaps roughly indicated by the records of finding of upward of 200 larvæ in the barrels examined of the 129 rejected "lines." It is to be noted, however, that this finding was based, as already indicated, on the examination of approximately 1 barrel in 15 and on a critical examination of less, on an average, than one-tenth of the grapes contained in each barrel inspected. It is reasonable to infer that the percentage of infestation would have been fairly constant throughout the rejected "lines"; and, therefore, if all of the barrels included in such "lines" had been inspected we would have to multiply these findings by 15 and 10, which would indicate a possible content in such rejected "lines" of some 29,000 larvæ.

The infested "lines" were distributed as to origin throughout the Province of Almeria, indicating a rather general occurrence of the fruit fly in that Province. It is reasonable to infer, therefore, that the risk of entry of fruit flies adhered more or less generally to all of the imports of these grapes, whether or not infestation was actually determined.

NATURE OF RISK TO THE FRUIT AND VEGETABLE CROPS OF THE UNITED STATES

While it may be admitted that the risk from these grapes is in one sense minimized by their distribution throughout the United States and their fairly prompt consumption, probably unwittingly, larvæ and all, the actual numbers of fruit-fly maggots which may thus be imported, as indicated, must necessarily involve the emergence of many from the grapes and their transformation in the ground cork employed as packing, or in the crevices of the barrels, or otherwise on premises where such grapes are stored and handled. That there is nothing in the temperature conditions to which these maggots or later stages would ordinarily be subjected in this country which would prevent their successfully passing the winter and emerging as adult flies to attack the many fruits and vegetables which are hosts of this pest has been abundantly determined by experimental work conducted by this department and by other agencies. The establishment of this pest might, therefore, occur anywhere in the United States and undoubtedly it could maintain itself in very important fruit sections, probably extending well north into areas devoted to cultures of deciduous fruits.

Another phase of the matter is the possibility that the failure to note infestation of these grapes during the long period of years which they have been an important article of import may well indicate that the infestation in the Almeria district of Spain is of recent origin and that, therefore, the risk as to future importations may become even greater than that indicated in this year's imports.

The enormous values of the investment in fruit and vegetable production in the United States, which has no counterpart in the world, makes it imperative that this risk, now for the first time determined as a very real one, should not be further assumed.

It is realized with much regret that this embargo will stop the import into the United States of an important product from Spain and will eliminate from domestic use in this country a winter fruit which has always had an appeal and found ready sale.

THE FRUIT-FLY MENACE

Fruit flies are looked upon as perhaps the worst of all known fruit pests and in many foreign countries they are now occasioning enormous losses to fruit and vegetable crops. Fortunately the United States has so far kept free from these pests. Of these the most widespread and destructive undoubtedly is the so-called Mediterranean fruit fly, a pest which may have originated in West Africa. The entry and establishment in the United States of this fruit fly would be nothing less than an overwhelming disaster particularly to the fruit interests of this country. The possibility of maggoty oranges, grapefruit, peaches, prunes, etc., would practically destroy the confidence of the public in these fruits, fresh or preserved, and even a small percentage of infestation would have its psychological effect on the salability and popularity of these products. Furthermore, the nature of the infestation, as already indi-

cated, in the instance of these Spanish grapes is such that it is not possible to eliminate all infested fruit by inspection and selection, nor is there any known practicable method of disinfecting infested fruit in such manner as to fully safeguard its entry. Protected as they are in seemingly sound fruit it is not possible to reach and destroy fruit-fly maggots by any known means of poisoning or disinfection. For these reasons the prohibition of entry of any fruit or vegetable known to be more or less generally attacked in the country and district of origin is belived to be the only means of adequately eliminating risk.

The realization of the danger to the American fruit and vegetable crops from various foreign fruit flies was the particular basis of the general fruit and vegetable quarantine which became effective November 1, 1923. Under this quarantine certain classes of fruits and vegetables known to convey a distinct risk of being a means of bringing dangerous fruit flies and other pests to this country are definitely excluded. All other fruits and vegetables are brought under regulation and entry under permit for the purpose of inspection as a condition of entry, to determine any risk or danger which may not now be known or which may later develop.

TREASURY DECISION 39983

PLANT QUARANTINE ACT—FRUIT AND VEGETABLE QUARANTINE

Amendment No. 2 to Regulations Supplemental to Notice of Quarantine No. 56, by the Secretary of Agriculture (T. D. 39792, Sept. 22, 1923, and T. D. 39943, Jan. 4, 1924)

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *January 28, 1924.*

To Collectors and Other Officers of the Customs:

The appended copy of Amendment No. 2 to Regulations Supplemental to Notice of Quarantine No. 56, issued by the Secretary of Agriculture regarding fruits and vegetables imported from foreign countries, is published for the information and guidance of customs officers and others concerned.

McKENZIE MOSS,
Assistant Secretary.

[Then follows the text of the amendment.]

FRUIT-FLY SURVEYS IN COLOMBIA AND CENTRAL AMERICA

Fruit-fly surveys necessary for the adequate enforcement of the fruit and vegetable quarantine (No. 56) have been reported in previous numbers of these announcements.[4] In continuation of such surveys, Dr. William M. Mann has been authorized to make an investigation of the fruit and vegetable products of the United States of Colombia and of the several Central American countries to secure the information necessary to safeguard and control the entry of the products from these countries into the United States.

The particular object in the investigation of Colombia was the desire on the part of Colombian authorities to have entry authorized of a considerable avocado production which had been developed particularly for the American market. Doctor Mann has completed his survey of the principal avocado district of northern Colombia (Santa Marta), visiting the important orchards and examining quantities of fruit, without finding any infestation by injurious insects, including fruit flies. On the basis of this inspection, and on Doctor Mann's recommendation, the entry of the avocado from the Santa Marta district of Colombia into the United States, at northern ports, under permit and inspection at port of entry, has been authorized by the board.

In the course of this survey in Colombia, data of interest to the board on the subject of insects affecting other fruits, such as mangoes, bananas, and citrus, were obtained. These other products are unimportant commercially, however, and are not exported from Colombia to the United States. Doctor Mann is now carrying out his explorations in the Central American countries and it is expected that he will be able to obtain fairly informing data for all the important districts in these countries which are likely to export fruits or vegetables to the United States.

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[4] S. R. A. No. 75, pp. 57–59; S. R. A. No. 77, p. 163.

POTATO REGULATIONS

POTATOES FROM CUBA ADMITTED ENTRY INTO THE UNITED STATES

A survey of potatoes in Cuba was made during January and February of this year by J. A. Stevenson, pathologist of this board, for the purpose of determining whether such potatoes might safely be allowed exportation to the United States. While potatoes are grown on a limited scale at several points in Cuba, they are for the most part for local consumption only, and at the present time potatoes for export are produced only in the vicinity of Guines, a town some 30 miles south of Havana, all from certified Maine-grown stock. Potatoes were examined both in the fields and in bins. While several of the more common potato diseases were found, such as late blight, stem rot, silver scurf, etc., no signs of potato wart or insect injury were noted. In view of Mr. Stevenson's findings, and on his recommendation, potatoes are now being imported from Cuba under permit and subject to the other requirements of the regulations governing the importation of potatoes into the United States.

TERMINAL INSPECTION OF PLANTS AND PLANT PRODUCTS

CALIFORNIA PROVIDES ADDITIONAL TERMINAL INSPECTION POINTS

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
THIRD ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL,
Washington, February 5, 1924.

Postmaster.

MY DEAR SIR: Referring to the instructions of this office in letters addressed to you under date of October 17, 1921, and August 11, 1922, relating to the terminal inspection of plants and plant products subject thereto when addressed to places in California, you are informed that provision has been made for the maintenance of facilities for such inspection at Hornbrook, Ager, Gazelle, and Sisson, Calif., in addition to the lists given in the letters referred to.

Therefore you will hereafter, upon receiving the required postage as prescribed by paragraph 3, section 478¼, Postal Laws and Regulations, send to the inspection point nearest to your office parcels addressed for delivery at your office containing plants or plant products which are subject to terminal inspection.

Sincerely yours,

W. IRVING GLOVER,
Third Assistant Postmaster General.

ADDITIONAL PLANT-INSPECTION PLACE IN UTAH

THIRD ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL,
Washington, February 28, 1924.

Postmasters in the State of Utah are informed that provision has been made for the terminal inspection of plants and plant products at Fillmore, Millard County, and this place should therefore be added to the list of places within the State of Utah to which plants and plant products subject to terminal inspection may be sent by postmasters for inspection, under the provisions of section 478¼, Postal Laws and Regulations.

W. IRVING GLOVER,
Third Assistant Postmaster General.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS

PRELIMINARY PLANT QUARANTINE ANNOUNCEMENTS

JANUARY 21, 1924.

The following preliminary announcements relative to quarantine action which will be later taken with respect to the import and interstate movement of Christmas trees and greens and with respect to the Japanese beetle are au-

thorized by Secretary of Agriculture Wallace at this time for the information of the persons and interests concerned. The promulgation of this quarantine action will be delayed by the necessity of completion, particularly in the case of the gypsy-moth quarantine, of certain field work now in progress for the exact determination of the quarantine extensions. The determination of the need for this quarantine action followed formal conferences and hearings on these subjects conducted, after due notice, at the Department of Agriculture January 4, 1924, and attended by a good representation of State and other officials and of persons and interests concerned.

Christmas trees, domestic.—The certification of Christmas trees for interstate movement from the region invaded by the gypsy moth in New England is to be continued to cover trees cut in that portion of the quarantined area designated as "lightly infested" but will be discontinued for the central area designated as "generally infested."

Christmas trees, Canadian.—The imports of Christmas trees from Canada will be brought under restriction for the purpose of certification as to the district of origin, and with provision for exclusion of trees from a district immediately north of the Vermont-New Hampshire border, on account of the spread of the gypsy moth in these States practically to the Canadian line.

Japanese beetle.—The present quarantine policy as to the Japanese beetle is to be continued with such extensions as the spread of this pest will necessitate; in other words, the quarantine restrictions will be limited to the known infested territory with surrounding safety zone. The extension of the beetle practically to the Delaware line will make it necessary to include Delaware under the quarantine for the purpose of extension of the safety zone to such towns in Delaware contiguous to Pennsylvania as may be necessary for the purpose of such zone.

POTATO WART—STATEMENT OF POLICY

BB-177

FEBRUARY 7, 1924.

The Federal Horticultural Board held a conference on February 1 with officials of Pennsylvania and Maryland and specialists from the Bureau of Plant Industry, to consider future quarantine and control measures against potato wart in the light of the knowledge gained from investigations.

The general outlook as presented at this conference is reassuring, in view of the successful results secured from the present policy of strict local quarantines and the planting of immune varieties only. The latter has made possible the continuation of potato culture throughout the infested area, with actual increases in yield.

Nevertheless the board feels that the time has not yet arrived when the fight against wart can be stopped or relaxed.

Although there are indications that an immune potato of the Rural type can eventually be secured by breeding, this has not yet been done, and in any case the cost of replacing susceptibles with immunes in the event of the spread of the disease, coupled with the loss to crop and land values that would follow from resultant local quarantines, would exceed present expenditures.

The interesting possibility is now presented that the wart disease may in time be eradicated by the continued planting of immune varieties on infested land.

In view of this prospect, and to prevent the spread of the wart to areas where the standard and preferred varieties are susceptible, the Federal Horticultural Board recommends the continuation of the existing State quarantines and the present methods adopted for carrying these out. The very local occurrence of the disease makes it necessary for the board to depend upon the States for efficient restrictive action.

Further research should be carried out to insure the production of immune varieties for all districts, and careful watch should be kept to determine the possibility of actual eradication through the continued planting of immune sorts.

C. L. MARLATT,
Chairman, Federal Horticultural Board.

PLANT QUARANTINE CONFERENCE, APRIL 28–30

[The following letters were sent to the plant quarantine officials of the several States]

MARCH 7, 1924.

DEAR SIR: Quarantine orders have been promulgated by a good many States restricting and, in many cases, embargoing the entry of plants and plant products from other States for the purpose of excluding dangerous plant diseases and insect pests. Frequently such restrictions and embargoes are made operative irrespective of whether the plants or plant products concerned in any shipment are determined by inspection or otherwise to actually convey either diseases or insect pests prejudicial to the welfare of the State concerned.

With the multiplication of such restrictions and embargoes we seem to be rapidly drifting into a condition where the interstate movement of plants and plant food and other products may be so obstructed as to cause very great harm both to the producing and to the consuming interests of practically every State in the Union. It would seem, therefore, that the time has perhaps arrived when Federal and State quarantine officers should endeavor to develop some basis of inspection and certification which would give such assurance of adequate safety as would check this growing tendency of promulgating embargoes. On the other hand, it is recognized that some subjects can not be adequately safeguarded other than by embargoes, but the number of such subjects is limited and undoubtedly the justification for many of the existing embargoes is open to reasonable question.

For each State this problem presents at least two serious aspects, namely: (1) That of the protection of its own products, and (2) that of maintaining a broad market for such products. The first of these aspects is the only one usually considered, and the restriction or embargo is made immediate and drastic. The second aspect is, however, also important, inasmuch as one or more important products of most States may be open to the suspicion of being a means of spreading undesirable pests. For some States it may be the gypsy moth, the Japanese beetle, the alfalfa weevil, or potato wart, and for others, the oriental fruit worm, the potato tuber moth, the citrus canker, the pine blister rust or the take-all and the flag-smut diseases of wheat, and if all these and many others were made widely the subjects of State embargoes interstate traffic in many important products would practically cease, and markets essential to the profitable handling of such products would be closed.

This letter, therefore, has for its purpose to suggest a general conference of the inspection officials of the several States, preferably in Washington, and at the earliest practicable date, for the discussion of the general problem of State and Federal quarantines.

I shall be glad to have your judgment as to the desirability of holding such conference—say about the end of March or in April—and also any suggestions as to the general subject which you may care to make at this time.

Yours very truly,

C. L. MARLATT,
Chairman of Board.

APRIL 2, 1924.

DEAR SIR: Referring to the board's letter of March 7, 1924, suggesting a general conference of inspection officials of the several States to be held in Washington to discuss the problem of State and Federal quarantines, you are advised that the responses have indicated a hearty agreement on the desirability of such conference, and as nearly as can be interpreted from these responses, some time in April seems to be the most favorable period. The representatives of two or three States have suggested later dates and the representatives of some of the Western States have suggested holding the conference in cooperation with the meeting of the Western Plant Quarantine Board in Denver in May. The unlikelihood of any considerable number of representatives of the Eastern States attending the Denver meeting makes it desirable to carry out the plan of a conference in Washington. The results of such conference would then be available for consideration by the Western Plant Quarantine Board.

The date for the Washington conference has therefore been fixed for April 28, 29, and 30, or so much of that period as may be necessary. In view of the importance of the conference it is urged that each State be represented by at least one delegate and more if possible.

One or two responses received have suggested the desirability of an advance announcement of a program for the consideration of the conference. The board has felt that, other than as to the general statement of the problem as given in the letter of March 7, copy of which is attached, it was rather desirable to leave the determination as to the scope of discussion to the conference itself. As partial response to this suggestion of a program and merely as indicating a tentative viewpoint of the board, the following statement is submitted of subjects which may properly come before the conference both for general and committee discussion and possibly for provisional or final action:

(1) As a basis for the discussion of both Federal and State plant quarantines the first essential would seem to be a clear understanding of the reasonable limitations on State and Federal plant-quarantine powers. This involves some presentation of the limitations of such powers under the Federal Constitution as determined by available court decisions. Such determinations and decisions can be assembled and made available for the conference.

(2) A second point of discussion would seem to be the determination of the general principles which should govern the decision as to the necessity for an embargo—either State or Federal—as opposed to regulation under inspection and certification, with the idea of limiting embargoes to the carrying articles, the interstate movement of which must be prohibited as the only means of preventing the dissemination of the pests or diseases in question.

(3) With respect to subjects which are determined as possible of being adequately safeguarded by inspection and certification, it would seem desirable to develop the requirements, from the viewpoint of the several States, which can be accepted as the basis of entry on the part of such States. In other words, to thus establish a basis for greater confidence in both Federal and State certification.

(4) As related to the last subject, it may be useful to discuss the Federal domestic and foreign quarantines, in the enforcement of which the States more directly concerned are giving active cooperation, with the idea of a better understanding on the part of all States of the nature of such enforcement and cooperation and for any suggestions of improvement or of additional safeguards.

(5) It may be desirable to consider the adoption, as a general policy, of the prior announcement of proposed plant quarantines with opportunity for a hearing and discussion to secure any desirable adjustments on much the same basis as the hearings provided for under the Federal plant quarantine act, such prior announcement to be general or limited to the States most in interest, including the Federal Horticultural Board, should the quarantine in question involve Federal powers or cooperation. In connection with the issuance of such restrictions or embargoes, an agreement might also be arrived at to give prompt distribution of such orders to all interested State and Federal officials.

(6) The question of Federal and State restrictions with respect to the products of foreign countries would seem also to be a proper subject for consideration.

These and perhaps other features will probably not be fully worked out and settled in one conference, but a substantial beginning undoubtedly can be made, and a basis of action or general policy can be agreed upon, and very possibly a final decision can be reached with respect to certain classes of quarantine problems.

It should not be necessary to point out that so far as this board is concerned it is in sympathy with the policy of State embargoes when such are justified by the nature of the problem, and the board is on record as advising with respect to certain subjects presented for possible Federal action that State action in these instances would give the most economical and efficient means of securing the desired protection. In other words, a Federal quarantine to accomplish the same purpose might involve restrictions over many States with provision for inspection and certification of such a volume of products as to put the cost entirely out of reach of any probable Federal and State appropriations and at the same time with a resulting efficiency probably inferior to that obtained by State action.

While it is not proposed that this conference should particularly concern itself with the idea which is being worked up looking to new general Federal legislation governing interstate traffic of all nursery stock and other plants for propagation, the possibility will be open for a report of progress and perhaps some discussion of that phase of the problem. Any such legislation, however, is necessarily some distance in the future and involves many practical

considerations both from the standpoint of the Federal Government and of the several States which are not going to be easily settled and agreed upon.

Yours very truly,

C. L. MARLATT,
Chairman of Board.

PLANT-QUARANTINE CONFERENCE CALLED

[Press notice]

APRIL 5, 1924.

A conference to consider the general problem of Federal and State plant quarantines will be held in Washington by the Federal Horticultural Board, United States Department of Agriculture, April 28–30. Each State is urged to send at least one delegate, in view of the importance of the gathering, and it is expected that plant-inspection officials from every part of the country will attend.

The number of plant-quarantine orders aimed to prevent the spread of dangerous insects and plant diseases from one portion of the United States to another or from one State to another is rapidly increasing, it is said, and frequently the restrictions or embargoes under these orders are made effective irrespective of whether the plants or plant products concerned in any shipment are determined by inspection or otherwise to actually carry the insect or disease feared.

With the multiplication of these restrictions and embargoes, the board foresees a condition where the interstate movement of plants and plant food and other products may be so obstructed as to cause great harm both to the producing and to the consuming interests of practically every State in the Union. The board believes that Federal and State officers should find wherever possible some basis of inspection and certification that will safeguard each State and check the growing tendency to resort to embargoes.

MODIFICATION OF DUTCH RESTRICTIONS ON ENTRY OF PLANTS FROM AMERICA

[The following letter was sent to the quarantine officials of each State March 20, 1924]

DEAR SIR: You are advised that several months subsequent to the promulgation of HB–151, entitled "European Restrictions on the Entry of Plants from America," official advice was received through the Netherlands Legation (November 21, 1922), that the San Jose scale act of 1899 was withdrawn by act of May 19, 1922. This withdrawal leaves in effect four other laws which control and restrict the entry of plants and plant products into the Netherlands. These are known as the plant disease law, the mildew law, the potato law, and the phylloxera law. There is, however, very little likelihood of any commercial movement of plants for propagation from the United States to Holland.

You are requested to make this note of amendment on your copy of the HB in question.

Yours very truly,

C. L. MARLATT,
Chairman of Board.

PERSONAL INSTRUCTIONS TO PORT INSPECTORS

MARCH 31, 1924.

It may be necessary from time to time to issue personal instructions to port inspectors and other employees of the board for the purpose of maintaining the efficiency of the service and to eliminate grounds for possible criticism. At this time it seems desirable to caution inspectors with respect to the two subjects discussed below.

ACCEPTANCE OF COURTESIES AND GIFTS

Masters or officers or members of crews of vessels arriving at American ports may occasionally offer liquors, cigars, etc., to inspectors of the board when vessels are boarded for the purpose of inspection. Such offers are doubtless commonly made purely through courtesy, but it is always possible that they may be prompted by other motives. Ignoring the possibility of an obligation

being assumed, and the more important fact that liquor may interfere with the efficient discharge of duty, the importation and transportation of liquor are prohibited by law. An officer engaged in the enforcement of Federal laws and regulations can not create and maintain respect for the laws he enforces if he violates or disregards laws and regulations being enforced by other Federal departments. Regardless, therefore, of the intent of the giver, such gifts must not be accepted.

DISPOSITION OF MATERIAL TAKEN IN THE COURSE OF INSPECTION

Plants or plant products under restriction or regulation by the United States Department of Agriculture, including fruits, plants, vegetables, seeds, etc., shall not be removed from any ship or vessel, dock, warehouse, car, salesroom, or other place, by an inspector of the board except for official samples for identification, inspection, record, or exhibit purposes, or for destruction under customs authority or by consent of the importer. Any such material which is to be retained indefinitely for any of the purposes indicated must be disinfected or sterilized or adequately safeguarded. All other samples, after having served their purposes, should be returned or destroyed. Under no circumstances shall such restricted plants or plant products, taken either as samples or otherwise, be retained for the personal use of the inspector or anyone else.

The purpose of this order is to emphasize the necessity of eliminating any foundation for the charge which is occasionally made by persons from whom the prohibited articles are taken that they are either consumed, kept, or unlawfully disposed of by the inspector making the interception.

C. L. MARLATT,
Chairman of Board.

CONVICTIONS FOR VIOLATIONS OF THE PLANT QUARANTINE ACT

The following convictions for violations of the plant quarantine act were reported to the board during the period January 1 to March 31, 1924.

White-pine blister-rust quarantine.—In the case of the United States *v.* Sterner's Fruit Farm and Nursery, Monmouth, Ill., in the interstate shipment of gooseberry plants to a point outside of the quarantined area, the defendant pleaded guilty and was fined $25 and costs. (Plant Quarantine Case No. 211.)

In the case of the United States *v.* The Keystone State Nursery, Beaver Falls, Pa., in the interstate shipment of one currant plant to a point outside of the quarantined area, the defendant pleaded nolo contendere and was fined $10. (Plant Quarantine Case No. 224.)

In the case of the United States *v.* Allen's Nurseries & Seed House, Geneva, Ohio, in the interstate shipment of one gooseberry plant to a point outside of the quarantined area, the defendant pleaded guilty and was fined $20. (Plant Quarantine Case No. 210.)

In the case of the United States *v.* Owatonna Nursery Co., Owatonna, Minn., in the interstate shipment of currant plants to a point outside of the quarantined area, the defendant pleaded guilty and was fined $10. (Plant Quarantine Case No. 161.)

In the case of the United States *v.* Brand Nursery Co., Faribault, Minn., in the interstate shipment of gooseberry plants to a point outside of the quarantined area, the defendant pleaded guilty to the first and second counts and was fined $10 on each of the two counts. Pleas of not guilty were entered as to the third and fourth counts, which were nolle prossed. (Plant Quarantine Case No. 215.)

In the case of the United States *v.* J. A. Mogren & Sons Nursery, Kenyon, Minn., in the interstate shipment of currant and gooseberry plants to a point outside of the quarantined area, the defendant pleaded guilty to the first count and was fined $10. A plea of not guilty was entered as to the second count, which was nolle prossed. (Plant Quarantine Case No. 216.)

In the case of the United States *v.* Saddler Brothers Nurseries (Inc.), Bloomington, Ill., in the interstate shipment of gooseberry plants to a point outside of the quarantined area, the defendant pleaded guilty and was fined $25 and costs. (Plant Quarantine Case No. 198.)

Mexican fruit-fly quarantine.—In the case of the United States *v.* Tatsutaro Wada, East San Pedro, Calif., in the carriage from Mexico to San Pedro, Calif., of one box containing about 30 pounds of fresh mangoes, the defendant pleaded guilty and was fined $100. (Plant Quarantine Case No. 223.)

European corn-borer quarantine.—In the case of the United States *v.* Thomas H. Hughes, New Bedford, Mass., in the interstate shipment of cut flowers of dahlias to a point outside of the quarantined area, without inspection and certification, the defendant pleaded guilty and was fined $1. (Plant Quarantine Case No. 228.)

In the case of the United States *v.* Walter B. Hathaway, New Bedford, Mass., in the interstate shipment of cut flowers of dahlias to a point outside of the quarantined area, without inspection and certification, the defendant pleaded guilty and was fined $1. (Plant Quarantine Case No. 229.)

In the case of the United States *v.* Edgar W. Darling, Fairhaven, Mass., in the interstate shipment of cut flowers of dahlias to a point outside of the quarantined area, without inspection and certification, the defendant pleaded guilty and was fined $1. (Plant Quarantine Case No. 230.)

In the case of the United States *v.* the New England Steamship Co., New Bedford, Mass., in the interstate shipment of cut flowers of dahlias to a point outside of the quarantined area, without inspection and certification, the defendant company pleaded guilty and was fined $1. (Plant Quarantine Case No. 231.)

LIST OF CURRENT QUARANTINE AND OTHER RESTRICTIVE ORDERS

QUARANTINE ORDERS

The numbers assigned to these quarantines indicate merely the chronological order of issuance of both domestic and foreign quarantines in one numerical series. The quarantine numbers missing in this list are quarantines which have either been superseded or revoked. For convenience of reference these quarantines are here classified as domestic and foreign.

DOMESTIC QUARANTINES

Date palms.—Quarantine No. 6: Regulates the interstate movement of date palms and date-palm offshoots from Riverside County, Calif., east of the San Bernardino meridian; Imperial County, Calif.; Yuma, Maricopa, and Pinal Counties, Ariz.; and Webb County, Tex.; on account of the Parlatoria scale (*Parlatoria blanchardi*) and the Phoenicococcus scale (*Phoenicococcus marlatti*).

Hawaiian fruits and vegetables.—Quarantine No. 13, revised: Prohibits or regulates the importation from Hawaii of all fruits and vegetables, in the natural or raw state, on account of the Mediterranean fruit fly (*Ceratitis capitata*) and the melon fly (*Dacus cucurbitae*).

Sugar cane.—Quarantine No. 16: Prohibits the importation from Hawaii and Porto Rico of living canes of sugar cane, or cuttings or parts thereof, on account of certain injurious insects and fungous diseases.

Five-leafed pines, Ribes and Grossularia.—Quarantine No. 26, as amended: Prohibits the interstate movement of five-leafed pines, currant and gooseberry plants from all States east of and including the States of Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, Arkansas, and Louisiana to points outside of this area; prohibits further (1) the interstate movement of five-leafed pines and black-currant plants to points outside the area comprising the States of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, and New York, and (2) to protect the State of New York, the movement from the New England States, on account of the white-pine blister rust (*Peridermium strobi*).

Sweet potato and yam.—Quarantine No. 30: Prohibits the movement from the Territories of Hawaii and Porto Rico into or through any other Territory, State, or District of the United States of all varieties of sweet potatoes and yams (*Ipomoea batatas* and *Dioscorea* spp.), regardless of the use for which the same are intended, on account of the sweet-potato weevil (*Cylas formicarius*) and the sweet-potato scarabee (*Euscepes batatae*).

Banana plants.—Quarantine No. 32: Prohibits the movement from the Territories of Hawaii and Porto Rico into or through any other Territory, State, or District of the United States of any species or variety of banana plants (*Musa* spp.), regardless of the use for which the same are intended, on account of two injurious weevils, *Rhabdocnemis obscurus* and *Metamasius hemipterus*.

Black stem rust.—Quarantine No. 38, as amended: Prohibits the movement interstate to any point outside of the quarantined area of the common barberry and its horticultural varieties as well as certain other species of Berberis and Mahonia, on account of the black stem rust of wheat, oats, barley, rye, and many wild and cultivated grasses.

European corn borer.—Quarantine No. 43 (second revision), as amended: Regulates the movement interstate to any point outside of the quarantined area of (1) corn and broomcorn (including all parts of the stalk), all sorghums, sudan grass, celery, green beans in the pod, beets with tops, spinach, rhubarb, oat and rye straw as such or when used as packing, cut flowers or entire plants of chrysanthemum, aster, cosmos, zinnia, hollyhock, and cut flowers or entire plants of gladiolus and dahlia, except the bulbs thereof, without stems, from infested areas in Maine, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, and Rhode Island, and (2) corn and broom corn (including all parts of the stalk), all sorghums, and sudan grass from infested areas in New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Michigan on account of the European corn borer (*Pyrausta nubilalis*).

Gipsy moth and brown-tail moth.—Quarantine No. 45, as amended: Regulates the movement interstate to any point outside of the quarantined towns and territory, or from points in the generally infested area to points in the lightly infested area, of stone or quarry products, and of the plants and the plant products listed therein. The quarantine covers all the New England States.

Hawaiian and Porto Rican cotton, cottonseed, and cottonseed products.—Quarantine No. 47: Regulates the movement of cotton, cottonseed, and cottonseed products from Hawaii and Porto Rico on account of the pink bollworm (*Pectinophora gossypiella*) and the cotton blister mite (*Eriophyes gossypii*), respectively.

Japanese beetle.—Quarantine No. 48, revised: Regulates the movement interstate to any point outside of certain portions of the counties of Mercer, Monmouth, Ocean, Burlington, Atlantic, Cape May, Salem, Gloucester, and Camden, N. J., and certain portions of the counties of Delaware, Chester, Philadelphia, Montgomery, and Bucks, Pa., of the following articles: (1) The interstate movement of green, sweet, or sugar corn; cabbage, lettuce, and grapes; and unthreshed grains, straw, and forage crops, originating in the Japanese beetle area is prohibited between June 15 and October 15, inclusive, except as to direct shipments from the point of production, namely, from the point where grown or a local packing house, to the point of destination outside of the Japanese beetle area and under inspection and certification. The products enumerated may move interstate without restriction between October 16 and June 14, inclusive; (2) the interstate movement of soil, compost, and manure from the Japanese beetle area is prohibited except where absolute freedom from infestation is determined by an inspector of the United States Department of Agriculture, or when such soil, compost, or manure has been disinfected or treated under the supervision and to the satisfaction of such inspector; (3) the interstate movement of nursery and ornamental stock, except bulbs and cut flowers, from any point within the Japanese beetle area to any point outside thereof, except under inspection and certification, is prohibited, on account of the Japanese beetle (*Popillia japonica*).

United States quarantined to protect Hawaii.—Quarantine No. 51: Regulates the movement from the United States to the Territory of Hawaii, as ships' stores or as baggage or effects of passengers or crews, of sugar cane, corn, cotton, alfalfa, and the fruits of the avocado and papaya.

Pink bollworm.—Quarantine No. 52 (second revision), as amended: Prohibits the interstate movement from the regulated areas of Texas, Louisiana, and New Mexico of cotton, including all parts of the plant, seed cotton, cotton lint, linters, gin waste and all other forms of cotton lint, cotton seed, cottonseed hulls, cottonseed cake and meal, bagging and other containers of the articles enumerated, and also railway cars, boats and other vehicles which have been used in conveying cotton and cotton products grown in such regulated areas or which are fouled with such products, farm products other than hay, farm household goods, and farm equipment, except as provided in the rules and regulations supplemental thereto, on account of the pink bollworm of cotton (*Pectinophora gossypiella* Saunders).

Satin moth.—Quarantine No. 53, as amended: Prohibits the interstate movement to points outside of the infested areas in New Hampshire and Massachusetts of all species or varieties of poplar and willow, on account of the satin moth (*Stilpnotia salicis* L.)

White-pine blister rust.—Quarantine No. 54, as amended: Prohibits the movement from the State of Washington of five-leafed pines, currant and gooseberry plants, on account of the white-pine blister rust (*Peridermium strobi*).

FOREIGN QUARANTINES

Irish potatoes.—Quarantine No. 3: Prohibits the importation of the common or Irish potato from Newfoundland; the islands of St. Pierre and Miquelon; Great Britain, including England, Scotland, Wales, and Ireland; Germany; and Austria-Hungary, on account of the disease known as potato wart (*Synchytrium endobioticum*).

Mexican fruits.—Quarantine No. 5, as amended: Prohibits the importation of oranges, sweet limes, grapefruit, mangoes, achras sapotes, peaches, guavas, and plums from the Republic of Mexico, on account of the Mexican fruit fly (*Trypeta ludens*).

Five-leafed pines, Ribes, and Grossularia.—Quarantine No. 7, as amended: Prohibits the importation from each and every country of Europe and Asia, and from the Dominion of Canada and Newfoundland, of all five-leafed pines

and all species and varieties of the genera *Ribes* and *Grossularia*, on account of the white-pine blister rust (*Peridermium strobi*).

Cottonseed and cottonseed hulls.—Quarantine No. 8, as amended: Prohibits the importation from any foreign locality and country, excepting only the locality of the Imperial Valley, in the State of Lower California, Mexico, of cottonseed (including seed cotton) of all species and varieties, and cottonseed hulls, on account of the pink bollworm (*Pectinophora gossypiella*). Cotton and cottonseed from the Imperial Valley may be entered under permit and regulation.

Seeds of avocado or alligator pear.—Quarantine No. 12: Prohibits the importation from Mexico and the countries of Central America of the seeds of the avocado or alligator pear on account of the avocado weevil (*Heilipus lauri*).

Sugar cane.—Quarantine No. 15: Prohibits the importation from all foreign countries of living canes of sugar cane, or cuttings or parts thereof, on account of certain injurious insects and fungous diseases. There are no Federal restrictions on the entry of such materials into Hawaii and Porto Rico.

Citrus nursery stock.—Quarantine No. 19: Prohibits the importation from all foreign localities and countries of all citrus nursery stock, including buds, scions, and seeds, on account of the citrus canker and other dangerous citrus diseases. The term "citrus," as used in this quarantine, includes all plants belonging to the subfamily or tribe *Citratae*.

European pines.—Quarantine No. 20: Prohibits, on account of the European pine-shoot moth (*Evetria buoliana*), the importation from all European countries and localities of all pines not already excluded by Quarantine No. 7.

Indian corn or maize and related plants.—Quarantine No. 24, as amended: Prohibits the importation from southeastern Asia (including India, Siam, Indo-China, and China), Malayan Archipelago, Australia, New Zealand, Oceania, Philippine Islands, Formosa, Japan and adjacent islands, in the raw or unmanufactured state, of seed and all other portions of Indian corn or maize (*Zea mays* L.), and the closely related plants, including all species of Teosinte (*Euchlaena*), Job's tears (*Coix*), *Polytoca*, *Chionachne*, and *Sclerachne*, on account of the downy mildews and *Physoderma* diseases of Indian corn, except that Indian corn or maize may be imported under permit and upon compliance with the conditions prescribed in the regulations of the Secretary of Agriculture.

Citrus fruit.—Quarantine No. 28: Prohibits the importation from eastern and southeastern Asia (including India, Siam, Indo-China, and China), the Malayan Archipelago, the Philippine Islands, Oceania (except Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand), Japan (including Formosa and other islands adjacent to Japan), and the Union of South Africa, of all species and varieties of citrus fruits, on account of the citrus canker, except that oranges of the mandarin class (including satsuma and tangerine varieties) may be imported under permit and upon compliance with the conditions prescribed in the regulations of the Secretary of Agriculture.

Sweet potato and yam.—Quarantine No. 29: Prohibits the importation for any purpose of any variety of sweet potatoes or yams (*Ipomoea batatas* and *Dioscorea* spp.) from all foreign countries and localities, on account of the sweet-potato weevils (*Cylas* spp.) and the sweet-potato scarabee (*Euscepes batatae*).

Banana plants.—Quarantine No. 31: Prohibits the importation for any purpose of any species or variety of banana plants (*Musa* spp.), or portions thereof, from all foreign countries and localities, on account of the banana-root borer (*Cosmopolites sordidus*). This quarantine places no restrictions on the importation of the fruit of the banana.

Bamboo.—Quarantine No. 34: Prohibits the importation for any purpose of any variety of bamboo seed, plants, or cuttings thereof capable of propagation, including all genera and species of the tribe *Bambuseae*, from all foreign countries and localities, on account of dangerous plant diseases, including the bamboo smut (*Ustilago shiraiana*). This quarantine order does not apply to bamboo timber consisting of the mature dried culms or canes which are imported for fishing rods, furniture making, or other purposes, or to any kind of article manufactured from bamboo, or to bamboo shoots cooked or otherwise preserved.

Nursery stock, plants, and seeds.—Quarantine No. 37, with regulations, revised: Prohibits the importation of nursery stock and other plants and seeds from all foreign countries and localities, on account of certain injurious insects and fungous diseases, except as provided in the regulations. Under this quarantine the following plants and plant products may be imported with-

out restriction: Fruits, vegetables, cereals, and other plant products imported for medicinal, food, or manufacturing purposes, and field, vegetable, and flower seeds. The entry of the following nursery stock and other plants and seeds is permitted under permit:

(1) Bulbs of the following genera: Lilium (lily), Convallaria (lily of the valley), Hyacinthus (hyacinth), Tulipa (tulip), and Crocus; and, for a period not exceeding three years from January 1, 1923, Chionodoxa (glory-of-the-snow), Galanthus (snowdrop), Scilla (squill), *Fritillaria imperialis* (crown imperial), *Fritillaria meleagris* (guineahen flower), Muscari (grape hyacinth), Ixia, Eranthis (winter aconite), and Narcissus (jonquil, daffodil, etc.).

(2) Stocks, cuttings, scions, and buds of fruits for propagation.

(3) Rose stocks for propagation, including Manetti, Multiflora, brier Rose, and Rosa Rugosa.

(4) Nuts, including palm seeds for propagation.

(5) Seeds of fruit, forest, ornamental, and shade trees, seeds of deciduous and evergreen ornamental shrubs, and seeds of hardy perennial plants.

Provision is also made for the issuance of special permits under safeguards to be prescribed in such permits for the entry in limited quantities of nursery stock and other plants and seeds not covered in the preceding lists for the purpose of keeping the country supplied with new varieties and necessary propagating stock.

Flag smut and take-all.—Quarantine No. 39, with regulations: Prohibits the importation of seed or paddy rice from Australia, India, Japan, Italy, France, Germany, Belgium, Great Britain, Ireland, and Brazil on account of two dangerous plant diseases known as flag smut (*Urocystis tritici*) and take-all (*Ophiobolus graminis*). Wheat, oats, barley, and rye may be imported from the countries named only under permit and upon compliance with the conditions prescribed in the regulations of the Secretary of Agriculture.

European corn borer.—Quarantine No. 41, with regulations, revised, as amended: Prohibits the importation (1) from all foreign countries and localities of the stalk and all other parts, whether used for packing or other purposes, in the raw or unmanufactured state, of Indian corn or maize, broomcorn, sweet sorghums, grain sorghums, Sudan grass, Johnson grass, sugar cane, pearl millet, napier grass, teosinte, and Job's tears, and (2) from the Province of Ontario, Canada, of celery, green beans in the pod, beets with tops, spinach, rhubarb, oat or rye straw as such or when used as packing, cut flowers or entire plants of chrysanthemum, aster, cosmos, zinnia, hollyhock, and cut flowers or entire plants of gladiolus and dahlia, except the bulbs thereof, without stems, except as provided in the rules and regulations supplemental thereto, on account of the European corn borer (*Pyrausta nubilalis*) and other dangerous insects and plant diseases.

Mexican corn.—Quarantine No. 42, with regulations: Prohibits the importation of Indian corn or maize from Mexico, except as provided in the rules and regulations supplemental thereto, on account of the contamination of such corn with cotton seed more or less infested with the pink bollworm (*Pectinophora gossypiella*).

Stocks, cuttings, scions, and buds of fruits.—Quarantine No. 44: Prohibits the importation of stocks, cuttings, scions, and buds of fruits from Asia, Japan, Philippine Islands, and Oceania (including Australia and New Zealand) on account of dangerous plant diseases, including Japanese apple cankers, blister blight, and rusts, and injurious insect pests, including the oriental fruit moth, the pear fruit borer, the apple moth, etc. *Provided*, That special permits may be issued by the Secretary of Agriculture for limited quantities, and under safeguards to be prescribed in such permits, of stocks, cuttings, scions, and buds of fruits from the countries and localities named for the purpose of keeping the country supplied with new varieties and necessary propagating stock.

Seed or paddy rice.—Quarantine No. 55: Prohibits the importation of seed or paddy rice from all foreign countries and localities, on account of injurious fungous diseases of rice, including downy mildew (*Sclerospora macrocarpa*), leaf-smut (*Entyloma oryzae*), blight (*Oospora oryztorum*), and glume blotch (*Melanomma glumarum*), as well as dangerous insect pests, except that such seed or paddy rice may be imported from the Republic of Mexico upon compliance with the conditions prescribed in the rules and regulations supplemental thereto. This quarantine is supplemental to Quarantine No. 39.

Fruits and vegetables.—Quarantine No. 56, as amended: Prohibits the importation of fruits and vegetables not already the subject of special quarantines or other restrictive orders, and of plants or portions of plants used as packing material in connection with shipments of such fruits and vegetables,

from all foreign countries and localities other than the Dominion of Canada, except as provided in the rules and regulations supplemental thereto, on account of injurious insects, including fruit and melon flies (*Trypetidae*). Includes and supersedes Quarantine No. 49 on account of the citrus black fly.

OTHER RESTRICTIVE ORDERS

The regulation of the entry of nursery stock from foreign countries into the United States was specifically provided for in the plant quarantine act. The act further provides for the similar regulation of any other class of plants or plant products when the need therefor shall be determined. The entry of the plants and plant products listed below has been brought under such regulation:

Nursery stock.—The conditions governing the entry of nursery stock and other plants and seeds from all foreign countries and localities are indicated above under "Foreign quarantines." (See Quarantine No. 37, revised.)

Potatoes.—The importation of potatoes is prohibited altogether from the countries enumerated in the potato quarantine. Potatoes may be admitted from other foreign countries under permit and in accordance with the provisions of the regulations issued under order of December 22, 1913, bringing the entry of potatoes under restriction on account of injurious potato diseases and insect pests. Importation of potatoes is now authorized from the following countries: The Dominion of Canada, Bermuda, and Cuba; also from the States of Chihuahua and Sonora, and the Imperial Valley of Lower California, Mexico. The regulations issued under this order have been amended so as to permit, free of any restrictions whatsoever under the plant quarantine act, the importation of potatoes from any foreign country into the Territories of Porto Rico and Hawaii for local use only and from the Dominion of Canada into the United States or any of its Territories or Districts.

Avocado, or alligator pear.—The order of February 27, 1914, prohibits the importation from Mexico and the countries of Central America of the fruits of the avocado, or alligator pear, except under permit and in accordance with the other provisions of the regulations issued under said order, on account of the avocado weevil. Entry is permitted through the port of New York only and is limited to the large, thick-skinned variety of the avocado. The importation of the small, purple, thin-skinned variety of the fruit of the avocado and of avocado nursery stock under 18 months of age is prohibited.

Cotton.—The order of April 27, 1915, prohibits the importation of cotton from all foreign countries and localities, except under permit and in accordance with the other provisions of the regulations issued under said order, on account of injurious insects, including the pink bollworm. These regulations apply in part to cotton grown in and imported from the Imperial Valley, in the State of Lower California, Mexico.

Cottonseed products.—The order of June 23, 1917, prohibits the importation of cottonseed cake, meal, and all other cottonseed products, except oil, from all foreign countries, and a second order of June 23, 1917, prohibits the importation of cottonseed oil from Mexico, except under permit and in accordance with the other provisions of the regulations issued under said orders, on account of injurious insects, including the pink bollworm.

MISCELLANEOUS REGULATIONS

Rules and regulations governing (1) entry for immediate export, (2) entry for immediate transportation and exportation in bond, and (3) safeguarding the arrival at a port where entry or landing is not intended of prohibited plants and plant products.—These rules and regulations, as revised August 1, 1920, govern the unloading and transfer of cargoes and transportation in bond when it is determined that such entry can be made without involving risk to the plant cultures of the United States, and also provide for the safeguarding at a port or within the territorial waters of the United States where entry or landing is not intended of any prohibited or restricted plants and plant products.

Rules and regulations governing the movement of plants and plant products into and out of the District of Columbia.—These rules and regulations were promulgated August 26, 1920, under the amendment to the plant quarantine act of May 31 of that year. They provide for the regulation of the movement of plants and plant products, including nursery stock, from or into the District of Columbia and for the control of injurious plant diseases and insect pests within the said District.

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